

## DAIRYMEN POINTS.

Things a dairyman should not do:

- Do not stir up any dust just before milking time.
- Do not sweep the stables at milking time.
- Do not milk with dirty hands.
- Do not use a wide top pail.
- Do not allow milk to stand in the stable.

Things a dairyman should do:

- Keep cows clean.
- Wipe flanks and udders just before milking.
- Avoid dust in the stable at milking time.
- Have clean hands and clothing while milking and handling milk.
- Thoroughly cleanse and scald all utensils and keep in clean place.
- Use a small top milk pail.



Every high grade  
**Mackinaw**  
in the store placed  
on sale before  
inventory

at  
 $\frac{1}{2}$

Reg. Price  
This is your gain  
at our loss

Come Quick!

**G. J. Maier**  
The Clothing Man  
ALMA

## WEALTHY INDIANS FOUND STARVING

### Congressional Inquiry Reveals Crow Reservation Scandal.

### LESSEES CONTROL LANDS.

Indians Protest in Vain as Their Property Is Used Without Compensation. Loss of \$25,000 Annually to Tribes—Annuity Withheld When Indians Rebel.

Washington.—The belated publication of the report of extended hearings before the joint congressional commission on Indian matters has brought to light a shocking state of affairs on the Crow Indian reservation, in southern Montana. The publication of the report was the subject of bitter controversy within the commission, and the record indicates that the minutes of the hearings have been modified, eliminating certain disclosures of a particularly distressing character.

The record shows that, although the Crow Indians of that reservation had \$900,000 in bank to their credit, there was actual want on the range, several of the Indians dying of starvation. At the same time their accustomed annuity was withheld, on the plea that it was being used for irrigation projects. As to these irrigation projects there is evidence that the Indians get little, if any, benefit from them and that the full cost of maintenance comes out of the Indian funds, while white settlers along the ditch pay nothing. These irrigated lands are passing altogether out of Indian control.

The commission took much testimony regarding the system of leases of Indi-



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SENATOR JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

an land. It developed that practically 500,000 acres of land allotted to individual Indians are utilized by great lessees with no compensation to the Indians. The loss to the Indians is estimated at \$25,000 a year.

The joint commission which conducted the investigation is composed of three senators and three representatives. The commission undertook an investigation of Indian affairs in general. Bad conditions were disclosed as to many reservations, but it is acknowledged that the worst conditions were on the Crow reservation. It was over the affairs of this reservation that the bitterest wrangle in the commission took place. The affairs of the reservation were investigated in the face of the open opposition of some members of the commission, and the testimony itself for many months remained secret. Now that it is published supposedly in full, the charge is made that much of it was suppressed. The record itself suggests that the

stenographer's notes, in some instances at least, were subjected to severe if not careful editing before the government printing office received the transcript.

The chairman of the commission is Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas. The other two senators are Mr. Lane of Oregon and Mr. Townsend of Michigan. The members of the house on the commission are Representatives Stephens of Texas, Carter of Oklahoma and Burke of South Dakota.

The testimony, all of it under oath, tells that the entire reservation of 3,000,000 acres, partly good for farming, mostly good for grazing and in spots supposedly of great mineral value, with power sites on the Big Horn river, is under the domination of one group of interests, largely concerned in leasing the Indians' land under conditions that are admittedly illegal.

### TEXAS BRIBES THE STORK.

Governor Offers Prizes For First Twins and Triplets.

Austin, Tex.—Governor James E. Ferguson made this interesting statement:

"In 1915 I want to see the stork visit more Texas homes than in the past. To encourage more frequent visits of the good bird I offer a personal prize of \$10 in cash for the first twins and a cash prize of \$50 for the first triplets born in Texas in 1915."

### ASKS SMALLER SALARY.

Georgia Pastor Wants to Share All Sacrifices and Sufferings.

La Grange, Ga.—Dr. C. E. Patillo, pastor of the First Methodist church of West Point, has made the following statement to the people of his church:

"The church will consider the fixing of my salary for the next conference year. No one is more conversant with the distressful condition of the good people of this section than I am—scarcely a home in this city that will not be more or less affected by the financial depression. I do not want a salary that is not in keeping with the conditions now prevailing.

"I should have no respect for myself to accept a salary which would have to be paid out of the sacrifices and needs of my people. If there is to be suffering next year let me bear my part of it, and no one will do it with greater courage and cheerfulness."

### MOUSE'S NEST IN SKULL.

Mystery of Cheeping Noises Solved by Exposition Director.

El Centro, Cal.—The mystery of the cheeping noises in the valley chamber of commerce has been solved. In the display room is a graphic exhibit. There is a skull of an unknown man found on the Colorado desert. Beside it is a stalk of cotton raised in green Imperial valley. The cotton was raised where the skull was found.

For several days queer noises were heard in the room, but the cause baffled Secretary Place and other officers. Finally W. H. Compton, a director and lecturer for the exposition at San Francisco, decided upon a minute search, and in the skull he found a mouse. It had taken some of the cotton and started a nest.

"That man probably did not have rats in the garret, but he certainly has now," commented a man just from Iowa, who was in the room.

### Feeding For Winter Eggs.

It is certain that profits and results from the hen coop will not be satisfactory if feeding for winter consists of corn or meal made from corn alone, for neither is sufficiently nutritious and does not supply proper material for egg laying unless fed in combination with other foods, such as milk, ground bone, clover and vegetables. The hens should be fed in such a manner as to induce scratching and exercise. Wheat, maize, barley and sunflower seed have been found very good food for promoting winter laying, and much success has attended the feeding of a warm mash of cut clover and barley meal, bran, green cut bone and skim milk.

## MONTE CARLO IS CLOSED BY WAR

### Many of the Employees Join French Regiments.

### GAMBLERS HAVE NO MONEY.

Opening on a Small Scale Is Planned, and Few Americans Are Expected to Be Present—Interest in War Overthrows Excitement of Games, but a Few Visitors Are Now Expected.

London.—The Times prints the following interesting article from its correspondent at Monte Carlo describing war conditions in the gaming capital: "According to established precedent, the gambling season should open at Monte Carlo in the fall. Then all the officials of the casino, from the guardians of the outer courts to the least of the detectives that stand behind the croupiers, begin to take note of the first gathering of worshippers at the shrine of the tickle goddess. But Monte Carlo has suffered the common fate.



Photo by American Press Association.  
MILITARY AIRPLANE FLYING OVER DEEP SEA MUSEUM AT MONTE CARLO.

For the moment its accustomed business and pleasures have sunk to trivial insignificance, all forgotten in humanity's urgent issues of life and death.

"On Nov. 15 of last year, at the hour when in normal times the world of frivolous sport and fashion would be moving toward its palace of golden dreams, I sat outside the Cafe de Paris reflecting on the whirligig of times and the pitiful destinies of man which had made this for once an appropriate and comfortable place for meditation. No jarring note disturbed the bourgeois peace of that enchanting garden between the Alps and the sea which all Europe in its idle moment associates with riotous living.

"No noise or smell of motorcar marred the Sabbath serenity of the scene. The monotonous plaint of M. Blanc's well fed doves was distinctly audible right across the place. A group of earnest citizens was gathered about the bulletin boards absorbing the latest news from the seat of war. Nowhere was there any sign of Petrograd or Chicago. London or Paris in pursuit of excitement.

"Making my way through the solemn place where magisterial clerks are wont to scrutinize the apparel and social standing of applicants for cards of admission to the casino, I observed that a large portion of its space was occupied by a very excellent map of Europe, all neatly decked with many colored flags, while above it hung several striking specimens of the French cartoonist's conceptions of the personality and proceedings of his majesty the Emperor William, from which I gathered that, despite all previous experience to the contrary, the croupier, too, is human and that even in this independent principality of Monaco the flowing tide of war on the fields of Flanders is a matter more absorbing than the fortunes of chance.

"Nor is this surprising when one learns that out of the 800 employees of the casino nearly 300 are now serving France with the colors. The rest have been retained in the service of the company at temporarily reduced rates. Until a month ago there seemed to be little prospect of the casino's opening for play this season, but it has now been decided to make a beginning at the Sporting Club.

"M. Blanc fully realizes that whatever business the establishment may do will be nominal, at least until the Germans are driven out of France. Nevertheless he believes in opening the casino not only in the interests of his shareholders, but because the prosperity of the Riviera depends to a considerable extent on the money spent there by the habitual frequenters of Monte Carlo. By nature optimistic and a firm believer in the force of habit in human nature, the president of the Conseil d'Administration expects that, notwithstanding the war, some of the casino's usual clientele will come from Russia, South America, the United States and England.

"The consensus of opinion on the subject at Nice and Mentone appears to be that the class of visitors who will be attracted to the Riviera this winter in search of rest and sunshine will not contribute many subscribers to the salons privées of the casino."

## "BEAUTY ON BUSINESS BASIS"

New Slogan For Making National Parks Self Supporting.

Washington.—Development of the economic, as well as the aesthetic value of the national parks of the country, is the policy of Mark Daniels, newly appointed superintendent of national parks in the department of the interior.

Through the operation of a carefully worked out plan Mr. Daniels believes that not only can the national reservations eventually become self supporting, but that the picturesque value will be enhanced rather than destroyed by the placing of "beauty on a business basis." Briefly, the plan of the new superintendent contemplates the establishment of a "model village" in each of the large parks or in so many of them as the patronage will justify. In discussing his plan Mr. Daniels said:

"There is no doubt in my mind but that the national parks should be placed on a self supporting basis. The people will in time refuse to support the parks, and we should therefore take advantage of the revenue producing elements of the national reservations.

"My plan is simply to broaden the field for concession and to lay down simple building regulations to be followed by the concessionaries, which will preclude the possibility of the erection of buildings not harmonious with the scenic beauty of the parks."

## LIVE SNAKE IN HER STOMACH

X Ray Reveals Reptile—Removed Without Operation.

Madison, Wis.—One of the most unusual cases in the history of local medicine was revealed at a local hospital, when physicians, submitting a woman from Waunakee, Dane county, to an X ray examination, discovered that her stomach contained a live snake six inches long.

The woman had not suffered any pain up to the time of the discovery, but was greatly distressed when told of the result of the examination. The snake was removed without operating. It proved to be a reptile commonly known as the grass snake, nearly pure white. The hospital authorities refused to make any statement regarding the case.

## CONVICT AUTHOR WELCOMED AT HOME

Made \$1,800 While In Prison  
by Writing Short Stories.

Jackson, Mich.—Frank Goewey Jones, who during the past year has written a number of short stories of high quality while serving a sentence for forgery in a penitentiary at Ionia, Mich., has received his pardon from Governor Ferris and a big welcome at Muskegon, Mich., where he was convicted of the crime in July, 1911.

After a lending magazine had printed in November "A Problem in Eugenics," written by Jones, the editor wrote to H. M. Nimmo, editor of the Detroit Saturday Night, asking for information about the remarkable prisoner. The letter was forwarded to Warden Otis Fuller of Ionia, who wrote:

Jones was sentenced to this institution on July 12, 1911, for a minimum term of four years and a maximum term of fourteen years on a forgery charge.

Sometime more than a year ago he submitted to me a couple of manuscripts with the request that I read them and advise him whether or not I thought he could write stories. They were couched in such unusually clear and crisp English, and he had invaded such a new and original field, that I assured him I thought he could write, or at least that his stories had made such an impression upon me that I could not see why they should not make a hit with the average reader, especially among business men.

Jones has certainly been a rapidly rising star on the literary horizon. During the past year he has received more than \$1,800 from stories that have been accepted. He has a fine mind, a good education and an unusual fund of optimism and good humor.

The magazine editor wrote another letter to Nimmo saying that after the sifting of 10,000 manuscripts, which had been submitted in a prize short story contest, the story by Jones had been seriously considered for one of the twelve prizes. It received no prize, but the magazine bought it and printed it. The editor wrote:

"Incidentally it is worth noting that one of the things which I observed in looking into his writings and which impressed me particularly was a note of cheerfulness and optimism. This, together with the accuracy of his underlying knowledge of human nature, are marked characteristics of his writings."

### Kangaroo Is Regiment Mascot.

Cairo.—Several bush kangaroo and rock wallabies have been brought along as mascots by the Australian troops who have been sent here and roam about the camp amid the pyramids.

The Tasmanian troops have brought as a mascot a "Tasmanian devil," a sort of tree bear.

Another regiment has a pair of larks known as "laughing jackasses," whose hysterical shrieks carry a long distance on the desert at night.

### Cost of French Living Not Up.

Paris.—There has been no noticeable change in the cost of living in France, although there have been live months of war, the mobilization of 3,000,000 men and the feeding of 2,000,000 Belgian refugees and many German prisoners.

## BELGIUM VISITOR TELLS OF MISERY

### All Industries in Country at Complete Standstill.

### ONE BREAD LINE OF 225,000

America's Offerings Systematically Distributed Where They Do the Greatest Good—All Old Clothes Renovated Before Being Given to the Homeless and Hungry Children.

Pittsburgh.—J. Rogers Flannery, chairman of the foreign trade commission of Pittsburgh, who has just returned from a three months' trip to Europe, reports that conditions in Belgium have not been exaggerated by journalists and other American observers who have visited it since the famine situation developed.

"I entered the country by way of Antwerp," declares Mr. Flannery. "I found that Antwerp itself had suffered comparatively little from the bombardment. There were only 200 or 300 houses destroyed, but the suburbs are in bad shape. We drove through town after town which had been rendered practically uninhabitable by the fighting. The worst damage we saw was at Malines, which has a population of about 10,000. It was in awful condition, and there was great suffering. Cardinal Mercier is looking after the interests of the poor there as well as he can. A few days before we arrived he sent word to Holland that the people were on the verge of starvation, and the commission for relief in Belgium managed to get a small emergency supply through to them.

"When we got off the cart they crowded around us, begging for money and help. This was an unique experience, I may say. We were very little bothered by beggars. The people are taking their hunger and destitution quietly and silently. I do not remember that I saw a single tear shed in all my observation of Belgium. They seemed to stand, numb and despairing, waiting for some one to come and feed them.

"When we arrived in Brussels we found that 225,000 people were being fed daily from twenty-two food stations established under the auspices of the commission. This does not by any means comprise the entire population of greater Brussels. These are only the ones that are absolutely out of funds. All the bread consumed in the city comes from the commission's supplies, but those not in the bread line manage to pay for it in some manner. The American wheat is issued under a strict system of accounting to the bakeries, and the money so obtained is turned back into the treasury to buy more food. However, it seems to me only a question of time when all but the very richest citizens of Brussels will be supplied by the bread lines.

"I never saw work so scientifically done as by the Comité National de Secours et d'Alimentation, the Belgian body which is taking charge of the actual distribution of food. Perhaps this is not astonishing considering that the very ablest people in Belgium are giving their whole time to this work. The country is divided into provinces, and each province has its own commission, which receipts for all goods received from the general committee. The provincial commission then distributes the supplies among the different towns, each of which has a committee of its own. These town committees make the individual distribution.

"Brussels, for instance, is divided into twenty-two relief stations. Every applicant must apply to the station nearest which he lives. The local commission gives the applicant a card, which states his name, address and the number of members in his family. Each member of the family is entitled to 250 grams of bread and one-half litre can of soup a day. The rations are distributed at appointed hours, when the applicants appear with their cards at the stations and receive as many rations as there are members of the family. The card is marked or punched like a meal ticket, to guard against 'repeaters,' and the committee also keeps a record on a duplicate card of the number of rations issued to each applicant.

"Milk is distributed to all children under three years of age. To prevent adults from taking the milk meant for the children the children are brought to the station and consume the milk there.

"One of the most interesting sights I witnessed was the work of the clothing department at Brussels. They were handling both new and second-hand clothes. Some of the wealthiest women in Brussels were working at this job like day laborers. They are giving work to hundreds of poor women by paying them for knitting shawls and stockings. They collect all the clothing possible, and the minute care with which they inspect it is a lesson to American charitable associations. They go over all the contributions and throw away those garments which are in bad condition. The rest of the clothing is repaired by competent women. It then goes to the disinfecting department, where it is rendered completely sterile. Finally it is cleaned. I saw piles of second-hand clothing which had received this treatment and which looked like new clothing."

## WIFE DIVORCES PREACHER.

Says He Deserted Her and Four Children For Another Woman.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Joseph H. Moore, a preacher, forsook his wife, Clara M. Moore, for the charms of another woman. This was fifteen years ago, and the other day Mrs. Moore was granted a decree of divorce by Judge Monroe on the ground of desertion. She testified that he eloped with the other woman from Odell, Neb., in 1890 and shortly afterward he wrote her from Kansas.

Mrs. Moore was thrown on her own resources with four children. She communicated with the brother of her husband's alleged companion, who replied that the news shocked him. "It certainly would not be very pleasant for my sister if I should meet her," he said.

The Moores were married at Scotland, S. D., June 7, 1887. The last known address of Mr. Moore was Hutchinson, Kan.

## FARMERS FLUSH WITH CASH.

If You Don't Want to Sell, Don't Bluff or They'll Snap You Up.

Hutchinson, Kan.—If you don't really want to sell anything don't flash any offers around these Kansas farmers out here in the wheat belt.

A Hutchinson man left his automobile standing in front of the Elks' club. A farmer came up. "What'll you take for your car?" he asked. The city man thought he was joking. "Oh, \$400," he replied. The farmer whipped out a roll as big as his fist, peeled off four \$100 spots and forked them over.

A farmer stepped into a Hutchinson music house. He heard a music box grinding away in a corner. He was told it was worth \$650. He pulled out a check book and bought it on the spot.

## SWIFT SOCIAL PAGE IS KILLING AMERICANS

Dr. Fisk Says Vitality Is Below  
Standard of Foreigners.

Philadelphia.—Dr. Eugene Fisk, director of hygiene at the Life Extension institute of New York, in an address before the American Association For the Advancement of Science, asserted that the swift social and industrial pace in the United States has reduced the vitality of Americans to a point far below the standard of Great Britain and the other nations of Europe. Supplementing this statement, Assistant Statistician Kopp of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York said that the infusion of Slavic blood, nearly always unhealthy, had been an important factor in lowering the vitality of the people as a whole.

"The American of 1914 is far below the physical standards of his progenitors," said Dr. Fisk. "It is easily imaginable that 50 per cent of the men examined by life insurance companies and hospital physicians would have to be rejected in a physical test for military service.

"We have taxed our vitality too greatly in our industries and in our social pace and have too readily ignored the common rules of health and physical well being. Now we are beginning to see how great a price we must pay."

"As many persons die annually in the United States from preventable diseases as have been killed thus far in the entire European war," declared E. A. Winslow of the New York state department of health in an earlier address. "More than 600,000 have fallen in the war, and as many die annually here from ill that can be prevented and that are therefore much more tragic and deplorable.

"The most fearful thing about this European war is that it seems to us at this distance so wantonly useless," said Mr. Winslow. "Yet the deaths of 40 per cent of 1,500,000 persons in the United States each year are equally unnecessary.

"Fully 90 per cent of the 250,000 babies who die each year before passing their first birthday could be kept alive by applying the merely elemental principles of hygiene."

## HELD JOB FORTY-FOUR YEARS

Civil War Veteran's Continuous Term as School Board Clerk.

Marshall, Minn.—For forty-four years Jacob Rouse has been clerk of the school board of district No. 1, in Lyon county. He was first elected in 1870 and has held the office ever since. He has seen the district grow from a small one room log schoolhouse with but a few scattering pupils to a four room consolidated school with four teachers in charge of 135 pupils, who have the advantages of domestic science and manual arts. Mr. Rouse lives in the Camden valley of Lyon township, where in 1870 he took a claim in Section 22. He was for one term treasurer of Lyon county and is a veteran of the civil war.

### May See From Trenches.

London.—Safety for the men in the trenches on the firing line is enhanced by a new device called a hyperscope, which operates similarly to the periscope on a submarine. By means of the hyperscope an observer may survey the surrounding country without exposing himself to the enemy's fire by raising his head above the level of the trench.

## Mrs. P. J. Adams January Sale

Coats—Sweaters—Waists—Skirts  
Dresses—Bathrobes—everything at  
reduced prices.

Coats Regular value \$10.00 to \$30.00 Sale prices  
\$1.00 to \$18.00

Bathrobes reduced from \$4.00 to \$3.00

$\frac{1}{4}$  off on all dresses, Sale prices from \$5. to \$15.00

Sweaters from \$1.50 to \$11.50

Skirts 1-4 off ..... Waists 1-4 off

\$1.50 waists for 98 cents

American Lady corsets 49 cents each.

